

# Western Carolinian.

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By PHILIP WHITE.

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TERMS.  
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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

### CARLTON, No. IV.

In the second of these numbers it was proposed to show, and it is hoped not unsuccessfully, that for inland transportation, especially in our climate, Railways are preferable to Canals. They are cheaper in the first construction. The iron Railway costs not more than half as much as a Canal between such distant extremities as the eastern and western parts of our State. And if it be made of timber having a strap of iron on the top, the expense would be reduced probably to half of what it would be, if made of iron. Not only is the cost of the Railroad less at first, but it forever continues so in maintenance, repairs, quantity of travelling, and the numerous bridges over a Canal not necessary to a Railway. It is my object now to give more full and convincing evidence of these truths. It shall be such evidence as fears no future examination. It invites and solicits investigation, not theoretical and fanciful, but practical, and such as is confirmed by the incontestable authority of experiments already made.

Anderson was a man of practical knowledge on these subjects. The conclusions which he states are worthy of our confidence as derived from actual observation. One horse, says he, can draw with ease upon a Canal twenty tons, and he will do this travelling at the usual rate of horses in a waggon, on a hard smooth turnpike road. He then says that the same horse, on a properly constructed Railroad, can carry the same quantity of goods in the same time.

"Mr. Joseph Wilkes in 1799 stated that a horse of the value of twenty pounds sterling," which is one hundred dollars of our money, "drew along the declivity of an iron road descending two-eighths and half an inch of an inch in a yard, twenty one carriages or waggons laden with coals and timber, weighing thirty-two tons, overcoming the *vis inertiae*, repeatedly with ease." By overcoming the *vis inertiae*, is meant the starting of the waggons from a state of rest; and every one knows that this is the greatest difficulty in drawing on any given surface. "The same horse," continues Mr. Wilkes, "drew up the same declivity five tons with ease."

It will readily occur, that in a trade between a seaport town and the upper country, the weight or tonnage to be carried towards the sea is vastly greater than is returned into the country. It will follow therefore, that a Railroad may be properly made to descend in a very small degree, so as to favor the draught in the direction of the heaviest transportation. It is upon this principle that the statement here made is to be understood. If a Railroad descends five-sixteenths of an inch in a yard, it is at the rate of very nearly forty six feet in a mile. Mr. Wilkes also says, "that when the descent was an inch and three quarters in a yard, it was necessary to slipper or lock the wheels, to prevent the horse being overpowered by the weight pressing upon him."

"On a different Railway one horse, value thirty pounds," or one hundred and fifty dollars, "drew twenty-one waggons of five hundred weight each, which with their loading amounted to forty three tons and eight hundred weight, the declivity being one inch to a yard; and up the same he afterwards drew seven tons."

"In the summer of 1805, a trial was made on the Surry Railway by Mr. Banks, wherein a horse taken indiscriminately out of a team, drew sixteen waggons, weighing upwards of fifty-five tons, for more than six miles along a level, or very slightly declining part of the Railway."

\* See "Anderson's Recreations." It may be proper explicitly to say, that by a ton is here meant as usual 20 hundred weight.

† Rees's Cyclopaedia; Article Canal, p. 69, Bradford's edition, Philadelphia.

‡ It may be well to explain that a wheel is sometimes made to slide down a hill not upon the tire, but upon a plate of iron turned up on each side to confine the rim upon it, and attached to the side of the carriage by a chain. Such a plate of iron is called the shoe or slipper. It is preferred because it prevents the tire of the locked wheel from wearing out faster than that of the others.

§ To spread the pressure of large burdens upon a Railroad, as well as for other reasons, it is customary to employ a number of waggons in succession each connected by a chain with the preceding.

Now all these are so many unquestionable facts. Let the same circumstances be renewed, and the same results will be experienced before our own eyes, and for our own benefit. The laws of nature do not change, and if such testimony as this does not satisfy our minds, what, it may be asked, will be sufficient to remove our doubts and prepare us to avail ourselves of the great and important practical truths which it is its object to establish? The 20 tons, the 35 tons, the 43 tons, and 8 hundred weight, and the 55 tons, can be drawn as easily in America as in England.

We know that upon our common roads, it takes the force of four or five horses to draw two tons; that is, one horse at least is necessary to half a ton. If one horse then on a Railway, can draw twenty tons with ease, it follows that he will do as much as forty horses usually do in our common transportation. If however, a good horse can on a Railroad draw thirty-five tons, he performs as much as seventy horses do upon our roads. Should we take the third of these numbers, namely, forty-three tons, to say nothing of the eight hundred weight, then the effect of a horse applied in one way, is to his effect in the other, as one to eighty six. But one case of actual trial still remains: Mr. Banks tells us he made it himself, and his testimony is recorded for our information. He harnessed a horse to the foremost of sixteen waggons, weighing together fifty five tons, and the horse carried them forward six miles upon a level Railroad, or if it had any declivity, it was so slight as not to be estimated. This is making one horse do as much as a hundred and ten. These things are so astonishing that we are ready at first to pronounce them incredible. They are however incontestable and stubborn facts, and not to be denied. And why should we be disposed to distrust them? They reveal to us powers of Mechanism, on which we cannot set a sufficient value. It is properly a subject of the highest interest and exultation to every man, especially to every citizen of a free and enlightened community, that our opportunities are susceptible of such almost inconceivable enlargement, provided we will unite with one another to effect the object. Shall the subjects of monarchies think nothing of employing themselves in securing the advantages of this prodigious efficiency, and we who claim all the energies of personal and public liberty, sit still with our arms folded, and gaze at what they do as though it were visionary extravagance to imagine any think like it within the compass of our puny efforts!

It appears then not an excessive or gratuitous assumption, when it was asserted that as large a tonnage could be carried by a given power upon a Railway as upon a Canal. But there are different ways of comparing their efficacy, and if this according to every view, be much the same in both, we shall be left to consult their circumstances in determining our choice of them. "Without calculating," says a practical writer, "upon the immense loads of thirty tons and upwards which have occasionally been moved by one horse upon a level Railway, we can state that an active horse weighing ten hundred weight conducted by only one man, upon a well constructed edge Rail way, will work with ten tons of goods. In the same manner we may take thirty tons as employing the effective labor of one horse and three persons upon a Canal. From which it will therefore appear, that the expense of trackage per ton is pretty much the same in both systems; while the first cost, and consequently the toll or dues, must be greatly in favour of the Railway."

Nothing has yet been said respecting the locomotive engine. By this is meant a steam engine propelling a carriage by which it is borne, as the steamboat is moved by the engine fastened into it. This contrivance strikes us as approximating perfection, by imitating an animal power. It is independent, however, of animal force, and has the advantage in uniting energy with the untiring property of mechanism. It were to be wished that a description at once brief and easily intelligible could be given of this engine, but this is scarcely possible. The mind of one little accustomed to complicated machinery, soon becomes fatigued and confused, and his curiosity is disappointed. An actual inspection is better than an hundred attempts to describe it, and even a good engraving makes it easily comprehensible. It is hoped, however, that we shall feel no less assured to the perfection of this gigantic automaton, as it may well be called, for the purposes to which it is applied, than if it were before our eyes, and performing its operations with all that elegance, gracefulness and power of movement which excite at once the admiration and astonishment of the spectator. On the Hutton Railway in

England, it has been for some time in use. Mr. William Strickland, Civil Engineer of the Pennsylvania Society for Internal Improvement, witnessed its operations, and he tells us its cost is four hundred pounds sterling, or two thousand dollars. This gentleman went to England in the employment of the Society, to enlarge his views, and bring back important information respecting Canals and Railroads. He says that "this Locomotive engine has drawn on a level twenty seven waggons, weighing ninety four tons, at the rate of four miles an hour, and, that when lightly laden it will travel ten miles an hour. The waggons drawn by it cost twenty-eight pounds sterling each, that is a hundred and forty dollars. The wagon bodies are seven feet nine inches long, five feet wide at the top, and three feet six inches deep. The wheels are three feet in diameter, and weigh each two hundred and fifty pounds."

For further satisfaction I shall extract a statement from Mr. Jessop, a noted civil Engineer of England. These are his words. "A locomotive engine of ten horses power, will draw one hundred and twenty tons, at the rate a draught horse generally travels; or fifty tons at the rate of six miles an hour. The engine requires the attendance of only a man and a boy, at a daily expense of five shillings," (sterling) "The coals consumed in ten hours would be from twenty to thirty hundred weight. Therefore the expense altogether would be less than thirty shillings per day, for which fifty tons may be conveyed sixty miles in ten hours, which is less than half a farthing per ton per mile. So that making ample allowance for delays, the return of the empty carriages, the cost and maintenance of the engines, and providing the waggons, the expense is altogether inconsiderable."

But while these proofs are detailed of the great advantages of Railroads, in comparison with Canals, on which the steam engine cannot be used, it is probable a more embarrassing difficulty is suggested, than any relating to the great value and importance of these advantages. It is not so much from doubts respecting the efficacy of a Railway, it will be said, that we question its expediency for us, but from the vast funds necessary to the construction of it. Now it is my intention to show that this is not a real difficulty. Let us come to it at once then, and look at it in all its terrors. The number of taxable polls in the State of North Carolina, is a hundred and thirty five thousand. This number is derived from the Comptroller's Report of last year (1826). An annual payment of thirty seven cents by each individual, raises at once the sum of fifty thousand dollars a year. Let any one try the numbers for himself, or let him get his neighbour to do it for him and he will find it to be so. It cannot be that the payment of 37 cents a year upon each poll for five years, is so great that we ought not to consent to it provided we are made sure of the result. It is upon this condition then that it is proposed, and upon this alone, that it shall be adequate to procure to the citizens of our state, so easy and so cheap a conveyance for their goods and productions, their manufactures and their mines, that when it now costs them thirty dollars, it shall not cost them one. Let a Railroad be commenced at Newbern under the directions of a proper Engineer, such as now can be easily had in the United States; let it be constructed in as direct a line as possible to Raleigh, and thence continued through the middle of the state to the mountains. In two years and a half it would be extended far above the Capital of the State. Through this it evidently ought to pass, as centrally situated in regard to the general direction of our boundaries on the north and south, and as being our metropolis, its growing importance ought to be fostered with affection and interest by us all. It is not to be doubted that if the sum of fifty thousand dollars were by a Legislative determination of the State, annually appropriated for five years to this purpose, and capitalists were invited and permitted to subscribe fifty thousand more, the sum would be realized instantly and in the best of hands. Nor can we suppose there would be any difficulty in a repetition of the same thing every year for the whole time of five years necessary to the work. More than fifty thousand dollars a year to be thus subscribed, should not be admissible, nor should the owners of such capital be allowed to hope for more than eight per cent. after it should become productive. For it is necessarily understood that the dividend to be paid must be made good by tolls upon travelling and transportation. On this account the whole sum subscribed should be understood from the beginning to be returnable by the State, in five years from the time of

completing the work. It is of the last importance that the public should not part with their power over all extensive works calculated to facilitate commercial intercourse. This is the policy now wisely and resolutely practised in other States, and to this every country discreet in its economy should tenaciously adhere.

The reader now has under his view such a plan as naturally results from the best methods of providing for the ease and cheapness of commercial intercourse and from combination of all the interests of the State in carrying into effect a single enterprise. It has been the object of these numbers, 1. To show with conclusive evidence in the present state of the arts, the best and cheapest methods of opening the market to the people of the State. It is by means of Railroads instead of Canals, or any other instrumentality which we can adopt. Indeed if they be preferable to Canals, none will hesitate to think them superior to all other means of intercourse. 2. It is recommended to commence a Railroad from Newbern to Raleigh, and thence through the middle of the State to the mountains. 3. As soon as it can be made to appear that this will with certainty accomplish the object of throwing open to the people an easy and unexpensive conveyance of goods and produce to the best market both domestic and foreign, it is taken for granted that there is not a citizen of the State who would think it oppressive to him to pay annually thirty-seven cents as a poll tax, amounting to one dollar and eighty-five cents a piece in five years, for effecting in that time this great and important object. 4. It is not understood that the work can be completed by the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars thus raised at the rate of fifty thousand dollars a year, but that combined with like sums to be subscribed annually by capitalists, returnable in five years after the work is finished, it will be found amply sufficient for the intended object. 5. And lastly, Before resolving to commence the execution of this work, having for its object the individual and public prosperity of our State, a Civil Engineer of unquestionable integrity and practical skill be employed for a year to determine and report to the Legislature and the people on the practicability, the expense and all the merits of such a work.

It is hoped that every individual will see the wisdom of declining all prepossession on a subject like this, relating not only to the general good, but to the personal interest of every man. It is proposed in our future numbers, to set this matter more fully before us. It is believed that where any undertaking will certainly be for the good of a free and enlightened people, they will, with full opportunity, see it to be so. And it is the great and distinguishing advantage of a popular government, that it is administered by a power which will be faithful to the interest and happiness of the whole.

September 24, 1827.

## PEACH TREES.

This is the season to destroy the pest which kills this valuable tree; just above the surface of the earth you will now find a gum, which issued from the wound which the worm has made in his ravages on the root, and of the eatings and of this gum he has formed a sack, in which he has enclosed himself, about an inch in length and of a dark brown colour; looking much like tobacco thrown away after chewing. This contains an insect just ready to come forth with wings; it is of a beautiful black, and looks much like a wasp, not so long, nor with the small middle of that insect, but having round his body a ring of a bright orange colour—in a few days these insects will be at maturity, and they immediately commence a new work of destruction, by depositing near the root of the tree their nits, or young, which in time are quickened and commence eating again. It is supposed that a covering which will prevent their access to the root of the tree, will preserve it from damage.

A BLOODY DEED!  
Now could I drink hot blood,  
And do such business as the bitter day  
Would quake to look on!" (Bancroft.)

A man in the city of Augusta not long since sent for a physician to bleed him. When the arm was bled, the Doctor asked for something to catch the blood. The usual articles for that purpose were offered, but all refused by the patient, who demanded a tumbler. In this he caught the blood with his own hand, and when it was full, after ordering the doctor to stop the blood, he put the tumbler to his mouth, and drank off its contents!! On the doctor's expressing his horror at the deed, the patient said he had several times bled himself to get the blood to drink—it was the best physic he could take.

## Co-Partnership.

NOTICE.....The subscribers having recently formed a connexion for the transacting of a WHOLESALE

*General and Commission Business,* would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Having made the necessary arrangements for the better conducting of a *Commission Business*; being provided with good *Ware Houses*, for the storage of *COTTON*, a safe, substantial, and well built *Boat* for the transportation of all produce that may be entrusted to their care; with a pledge that no want of attention on their part in the facilitating of all *Commission Business* they may be favored with, they flatter themselves with the hope of giving very general satisfaction. Their *Ware-Houses* are now ready for the reception of country produce generally. Cotton will be received on storage, sold here, or shipped coastwise, if required.

They have now on hand a very general assortment of *GROCERIES*; with a heavy stock of every article in their line, which is well selected; and which they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer on as good terms as any House this side of Baltimore.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

Fayetteville, August 1st, 1827.

## Valuable Property.

BEING determined upon removing to the Western Country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the south side of the Yadkin river, and on both sides of Grant's Creek, adjoining lands of James L. Long, Adam Miller, and others, between 3 and 6 miles of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. There is, in all, 1000 acres of *Land*, a good portion of which is first rate land in the county. On the premises there are a good country *dwell-house*, *corn-cris*, *stables*, and all necessary *out-houses*. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation, profitably to employ 14 or 15 hands; with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground cleared, to answer all purposes, and a considerable quantity uncleared. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two or more plantations.

Also, will be disposed of, the subscriber's interest (the half) in the valuable *MILLS*, well known as *Long's Mills*, on Grant's Creek, between 3 and 4 miles from Salisbury: The subscriber being determined to sell, all the above property, or any part of it, will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises;—which, in my absence, will be shown by my brother, James L. Long, living near Long's Ferry;—or by my Overseer, on the premises.

RICHARD W. LONG.

Rowan counties, July 24th, 1827.

## Steam Boat NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS boat is in complete order, and will commence running to Georgetown and Charleston, on the first of October, and will carry produce at customary rates. The subscribers will spare no exertion to expedite the transportation of produce and goods to and from either of the above places. This boat has made a trip from Charleston, with a full freight in less than five days.

We have a pole boat now on the stocks which will be launched about the first of November, calculated to carry five hundred bales of cotton, and of so light a draft of water, as to be enabled to go at all seasons. This boat in conjunction with the steam boat will ensure the certainty of up and down freights, without delay.

The subscribers will receive cotton to freight on moderate terms, and make no charge for storage, if shipped by their boats.

They will also receive and forward goods, on reasonable terms, having commodious stores and warehouses, for the security of goods.

Mr. Henry W. Conner, the agent in Charleston, will attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods to this or any intermediate places on the Pee Dee river, and will receive and attend to all orders respecting cotton that may be sent to his care. The subscribers pledge themselves, to use all diligence and attention in their power for the interests of those who may make consignments to them.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.

Charleston, S. C. Sept. 24, 1827.

## Sarah Harris's Estate.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Sarah Harris, late of Montgomery county, dec'd, are requested to settle their accounts; and all persons having claims against the estate of said Sarah Harris, will present them duly and legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided, will be pleaded in bar.

DANIEL HARRIS, Adm'r.

Montgomery county, N. C.

October 15th, 1827.

## Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, by the name of *Jack Buziney*, about 17 years of age. I do expect he is gone to Stokes county, where his mother lives, as she left Salisbury about that time. He may pass for a blacksmith, as he first was bound to that trade, and afterwards to me, to learn the carpenter's trade. I will give the above reward to any person that will bring him to Salisbury.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Oct. 19th, 1827.

## Committed to the Jail.

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is *SANDY*; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth, rather on the left side, both ears cropped, and says he belongs to James Blackmen, Lancaster district, South Carolina, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away.

CHARLES PHELPS, Adm'r.

May 31st, 1827.

† Strickland's Reports pp. 28, 29.

‡ See the same work pp. 31, 32.

\* Edin. Encycl. Article Railway p. 2. Am. Ed.



## DE WITT CLINTON.

De Witt Clinton, third son of general James Clinton, was born in the year 1769, at the family residence, in Orange county, in the state of New-York. After attending to the first rudiments of education, he entered a grammar school, taught by the Rev. John Moffat, a Presbyterian clergyman, from which he was transferred, in 1782, to a distinguished academy at Kingston, conducted by Mr. John Addison. He commenced the study of the law, in 1786, with Samuel Jones esq. a celebrated counsellor, second to none of his profession for profound and extensive knowledge. In the spring of 1797, Mr. C. was elected a member of assembly for the city of New York, without opposition. During this session, Robert R. Livingston was proposed as governor, in opposition to John Jay, and Mr. Clinton wrote the address to the electors in favor of the former gentleman. Mr. Jay, however, succeeded in his election. Mr. Clinton was at this period chosen a member of the senate for four years; and, in that body, had the pleasure to meet as members, his old preceptors, Addison and Jones. In the spring of 1800, the current of public opinion was turned in favor of the political party to which Mr. Clinton was attached, and they succeeded at the election of that year by a large majority. The opposite party had, at this time, a majority in the senate, and in Mr. Jay, as governor, they possessed a most respectable and decided executive officer. Mr. Clinton was chosen a member of the council of appointment, between whom and the governor, a violent dispute arose respecting the exclusive right of nomination, which, while it lasted, suspended all appointments. On the 26th of February, the governor represented the conduct of the council to the assembly, and on the 17th of March, this representation was followed by a long argumentative answer, written by Mr. Clinton. The subject being left to the state convention which regulated the number of legislators, that body pronounced, on this much controverted point, in favour of the council. On the 6th of February 1802, Mr. Clinton was appointed a senator of the United States; in the place of general Armstrong, who had resigned, and on the 23d of the same month, he took his seat in the senate, of which he continued an active member until October 1803, when he retired, having been chosen mayor of the city of New-York. The journals of the Senate bear evidence of his attention to his official duties. The part he took in the debate on the opposition of Mr. Ross to seize New Orleans, served, greatly, to distinguish him. In April 1805, having been sent again to the assembly, he brought forward in that body, a plan for the defence of New York, which was adopted, and appropriations voted to carry it into execution. He continued to preside over the police of New York, until the 9th of March 1807, when he was succeeded as mayor of New York. On the 13th of March 1810 he was appointed, together with Gouverneur Morris, Stephen Van Rensselaer, William North, Thomas Eddy, Simon De Witt, and Peter B. Porter, a commissioner, to report on the improvement of the internal navigation of the state. At the next session, the board of commissioners made their first report, and a law was passed, "to provide for the internal navigation of the state." In 1811, Mr. Clinton was chosen mayor of New York, having been superseded the preceding year, in consequence of a change of party in the city. This office he continued to hold, by annual appointment, until 1815. In 1816, he was chosen lieutenant governor of the State of New York; and, in the following year, was recommended as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, by the unanimous voice of the republican members of the State of New York. On the 25th of March, 1817, he was nominated for the office of governor of the state of New York by a vast majority of a convention of the state; and that state, which had never before been without its division and party feuds, now exhibited the strange and gratifying spectacle of the election of a chief magistrate, without tumult and irritation, and it might be added, almost without opposition. To Mr. Clinton, more than to any other individual, does New York owe her long line of Canals, and the vast improvement of population and wealth which they have introduced. When he proposed the measure, thousands started from it with fear and distrust, as the rash proposition of one who had not weighed the consequences and cost of his schemes. "I know the vast expense of the undertaking," said Mr. Clinton to the legislature, "but I know also the practicability of the measure, and the benefit which it is certain to confer on the state; and I pledge my political hopes on the success of the measure. I am content to rise or fall with its progress." Notwithstanding the success of the canal scheme and the floods of wealth and population which it poured along its whole chain, Mr. Clinton experienced the usual effects of party proscription, and after leaving the gubernatorial chair, he was even removed from the office of "Canal Commissioner." New York has, however, subsequently elected De Witt Clinton to the office of her gov-

ernor, and he now honours his native state as her chief magistrate, and her most favored son; he has lived to see the abuse and ridicule of his favorite scheme of Improvement, changed to admiration and applause; and even party prejudice yields to his comprehensive mind, the commendations for useful application of extensive powers that rarely fall to the praise of an active public man. De Witt Clinton was married to Maria Franklin, the eldest daughter of Walter Franklin, an eminent and opulent merchant of New York. By this lady he has been blessed with a numerous family of children. As a citizen, useful, active, and meritorious, he is second, probably, to no man in the United States. In the great and growing state and city, of which he is a native and resident, no man has stamped his name, his genius, and his services, on more monuments of public munificence and private utility. Mr. Clinton's personal appearance is dignified and commanding. His form is large and well proportioned—his height above the middle size—his countenance is highly expressive—his eye uncommonly penetrating—his personal courage has never been disputed.

## SCALE OF RESPECTABILITY.

It is matter of curious investigation, to examine the distinctions which society has made amongst the different trades and professions. "A saint in rags is twice a saint in lawn," says Pope; and yet he tells us that "honor and shame from no condition rise;" the latter is true by the laws of nature; the former by the usages of society. Whether a lawyer is more respectable than a doctor, or a merchant than a farmer, is a question that is not yet settled by her high mightiness, fashion—but with respect to the different pursuits of trade, she has drawn the distinctions, having consulted neither reason nor rhyme, and governed solely by her own whims. A butcher for instance, is considered by society as superior to a baker—and why, in the name of all that's eatable? They both cater for the appetite of man—one furnishes the slaughtered calf, and the other the generous grain, which alike support life—one deals in fire and the other in sword—are they not on a par? A shoemaker is more respectable than a cobbler—why? one makes your shoes, and the other mends them—they both use awls and wax'd ends—where is the difference? Is a hatter more exalted than a tailor? The one covers "the dome of thought, the palace of the soul!" his vocation is certainly at the head—he surmounts the crown; but then the tailor adorns the graceful form and the manly chest—the waistcoat that he makes covers the heart, the seat of sensation and the abode of passion. He makes you either a gentleman or a clown, according to his will—you are at his mercy with regard to the fit of your habiliments and the effect of your appearance in Broadway—thus extensive is his power, and is not power respectability? A milliner is more respected in society than a mantuamaker—the one makes hats and the other makes dresses? Why is a grocer considered inferior to a seller of dry goods? Is not a bottle of mustard as respectable as a yard of tape? Is not a pound of cheese as honorable as a paper of pins—a bunch of onions as a skein of thread—is not sugar equal to broadcloth, and molasses to gingham? Certainly.

Again, why is a saddler superior to a shoemaker? He covers the backs of horses, while the latter covers the feet of men—and is not the foot of lordly man and of lovely woman, an object of greater moment than the back of even Eclipse himself?

How and why then are these distinctions made? It is easier to ask than to answer the question; to do the latter surpasses our wisdom. But are these distinctions reasonable and natural? No; honest industry is alike respectable in every vocation. The faithful mason who piles one brick upon another, is the equal of him who makes the bricks, or of him who burns the lime which is used in making mortar. The industrious mechanic is the prop of society, and so long as he labours diligently and honestly in his vocation, is entitled to respectability, and he will receive it. *N. Y. Courier.*

**Facts.**—A single mercantile house, on Long wharf, has sold, since the 1st of January last, thirty seven thousand barrels of Genesee Flour; of which less than 300 barrels have been disposed of coastwise; the remainder has been sold to country traders, and chiefly those in the manufacturing villages.

Another house has paid since the 1st of April, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for American Wool, purchased of farmers and wool growers, belonging to the New England states and N. York, and sold out again to the manufacturers of New England.

The Boston and Canton Factory company imported, during five months preceding the first of May last, one million pounds of Smyrna wool; all of which is used in its own factory, in the manufacture of what is called negro cloth.

[These are encouraging "facts," the existence of them, however, militates no little against the clamors of the wool-manufacturers for protection from Congress.]

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Entrapping.**—In England, lately, a young lady (rich and handsome) was held to bail, for entrapping a young gentleman into a Gretna Green marriage!

There are ten thousand tons of Copperas manufactured per annum in Stratford, Vermont; the works are owned by a company in Boston, and much of the copperas is transported to that place by land.

The progress of the first steam vessel up the river Ganges, was a spectacle that will not easily be forgotten by the inhabitants of India. It breasted the rushing stream like a glorious living creature, independent of the elements, and was gazed on with intense interest by the crowd of sable natives who fringed and darkened the opposing shores.

Mr. Frey, the converted Jew, recently a celebrated preacher in the Pedobaptist connexion, as we are informed, became a Baptist and was publicly baptized a few weeks since.

**Bap. Her.** James Steel, tried at Winchester, Va. for the murder of Hugh Kennedy, has been acquitted, after lying in jail three years.

There is a tree in Mexicana, which is so tender that a man cannot touch any of its branches but it withers presently.

Mrs. Rowall is now making a tour through the State of Maine. It is estimated that the object of her visit is to conquer Gov. Lincoln's "repugnance to matrimony." A very laudable undertaking indeed.

One of the largest and most splendid *Vases of Flowers* ever in the United States and embracing the greatest variety, has been recently brought from Italy, and is now deposited at Mr. Goodrich's in State street, Boston. This vase and these flowers have, in addition, this peculiarity—they are made entirely of wax. It is about to be disposed of for \$100.

A new town is to be built on the River St. Marks, Florida, to be called Magnolia. The site chosen is about five miles distant from the fort of St. Marks, and is said to be secure, healthy, and very advantageous for trade. St. Marks itself is low, unwholesome, and frequently flooded.

We learn that there is a blessed work of grace now progressing in the towns of Sheldon and Wales, Genessee co. N. Y. *Chr. Sec.*

The New York Gazette mentions that the Lieutenant Washington, recently killed in Greece, is the same person that lately renounced his allegiance to, and connexion with the government of the United States.

A burial of the deputy Marshal, which caused so much excitement lately in Paris, after M. Lafitte had addressed the multitude, it appears that General Lafayette, advancing to the edge of the grave, addressed the immense assembly in a voice solemn and full of feeling.

**Rattle Snakes.**—In the Tusculooch (Alabama) Sentinel, of the 29th ult. it is said that "Rattle Snakes are unusually plenty in this vicinity the present season, some having been killed five or six feet in length, and several inches in diameter. A few persons have been bitten. One of whom Mr. Kirby suffered extremely, and although 3 weeks have elapsed since he was bitten by one of the largest snakes, and has had the best medical aid, he is not able to travel yet; but is likely to do well."

The Boston Recorder states that a minister of the gospel was recently called upon, in a country town, to officiate at a funeral; after conversing with the mourners and making a prayer, "he went into the room where the corpse was laid, to take a last view of the lifeless clay; and there he saw decanters, pitchers and tumblers, probably for lack of tables, standing upon the coffin." This must have been a shocking sight.

Clay never was more in the Dumps, than at present. He has but one trick left, and if that does not win, he intends to throw up his hand—he will advise Mr. Adams to abdicate.

**Consumption.**—An eminent physician in Vermont, says—"that from personal knowledge nineteen out of twenty cases of consumption in females originate in tight lacing." None of our fair readers believe it, says the Bellows Falls paper. You might as well attempt to put the tail of a live eel into curling paper, as to make them credit it.

The New York Daily Advertiser contains a list of all the shipping in the Harbor of New York, on the 1st of October. They amounted to 98 Ships—124 Brigs—137 Schooners—167 Sloops—24 Tow Boats—43 Steam-Boats—Total 593.

The above is exclusive of a great number of coasting vessels, employed on the Sound, the North River, and elsewhere.

The subscriptions for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal amount to more than \$1,500,000, the sum which the company required to be subscribed before commencing operations. In Washington City, \$1,066,900 have been subscribed, and in Georgetown, \$425,000 including the subscriptions of the corporation of those cities. \$250,000 has been subscribed by the corporation of Alexandria.

**South America.**—Notwithstanding the strong expectation of peace between the Brazilian and Buenos Ayrean Governments, it seems that the war is fiercely waging, and the blockading squadrons of both powers are materially affecting the commercial intercourse generally.

## FROM THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE.

A report obtained very general circulation at Monte-Video that Admiral Brown had resigned his situation as Commander in Chief of the Buenos Ayrean Squadron, and much sensation was excited in consequence, among the friends of the Republic, and a proportionate exultation among the Brazilians. The report is mentioned in the Buenos Ayrean papers lately received at our office, without contradiction, from which we infer that it is true, or else its publication is intended as a deception for the purpose of rendering Brown's future naval operations more effective.

The New York Daily Advertiser states, upon the authority of letters received in that city, that the condition of the Republic of Central America is highly prosperous. The rebellion has been completely put down, and the government have possession of St. Salvador, which for some time held out against them. Some of the leaders of the revolt have been shot, and others have been pardoned.

**Commodore Porter.**—The Mary Beckett, at Philadelphia saw on the 28th ult. off Cape Antonio, the Mexican squadron under Commodore Porter, consisting of the frigate Lebertad, brigs Guerrero, and Helman, and sloop Surprise. The Capt. was ordered on board the Commodore's ship, and was treated politely. While Porter is thus cruising in the wide seas, Com. Laborde, the Spanish commander, with more than double Porter's force, is snugly moored in the harbor of Havana, afraid to come out.

**City of New York.** The steady and rapid increase of the city of New York is really a matter of astonishment. It appears, from an examination of its history, that in the year 1790 it amounted to 33,131; and that in 1825, (a period of thirty five years,) it had increased to 166,083 inhabitants; and according to the recent rates of increase, it may be fairly estimated that the city will in future double its population in fifteen years! Allowing the present population to be about 200,000, in thirty years it will, in all human probability, exceed 800,000!—consequently, there is every reason to believe that this island will be nearly covered with a dense population, in the short space of thirty years, at least as far as Harlem. Is there any thing on record to equal this? *N. Y. Mirror.*

**Foreign Missions.**—There is a feeling upon this subject in our city (says the New York Spectator of the 16th inst.) which is unexampled in the annals of Christian benevolence, and argues an increase of energy in sending the gospel to heathen lands, which is altogether beyond the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the propagation of christianity. The anniversary of the American Board of Foreign Missions was celebrated last week, as we have already mentioned. Last evening a meeting of gentlemen was held to devise measures to increase the means of the Board, and impart additional energy to its operations. Several addresses were made, among which was one from the Rev. Mr. King, late from Palestine, and the Rev. Dr. Beecher. A subscription was commenced, to be paid in annual instalments for five years, which was led off by one gentleman with the round sum of \$5,000 dollars. The Clergy put in a purse of 1000 dollars. And a gentleman from Rochester pledged himself that the county of Monroe would do as much as the individual above referred to; and before the meeting closed, the subscriptions upon the spot amounted to the sum of one hundred and three thousand dollars.

**Eclipse and Henry.**—During the week of the Races on Long Island, (New York) the celebrated horse Eclipse was sold on the second day, as also his competitor, Henry. They were both purchased by Mr. W. B. Ludlow, of Claverick, Columbia county; Eclipse, for \$8050; and Henry, for \$4,100.

Mr. Ezra Trull has, at an expense of about \$60,000, built a Distillery in Boston, at the junction of Portland and Merrimack Streets, in which are daily made 1500 gallons of rum. The length of the building, which is of brick, and stands on a spot that was covered with salt water a year or two since, is 150 feet, the width 50. Attached to the distillery is a well of excellent water, the cost of which was nearly \$5000.

**Cotton Thread preferable to Flax for Shoes.**

We would strongly recommend to those among our readers who may be shoemakers, the use of cotton thread instead of flax, in the manufacture of shoes. It is said that shoes sewed with cotton thread are worth ten or twelve per cent. more than those sewed with flax; so much longer do they last!

## Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 6, 1827.

**Sharp Shooting.**—At a squirrel hunt, lately, in the vicinity of Lycoming, Pennsylvania, nine persons killed in one day 608 squirrels: two persons killed 208; and one of these two, with one hundred balls, shot 94 squirrels. A detachment of 5000 such marksmen, with Jackson to lead them, would give a good account of 20,000 hostile troops, commanded by Wellington himself, who might have the temerity to invade our country at any point.

Joseph Watson has been unanimously re-elected mayor of Philadelphia.

**Capt. Morgan.**—The body of a man has been found on the shore of lake Ontario, driven there by the surf, which is pronounced to be that of Capt. W. Morgan, who is supposed to have been murdered and thrown into Niagara river, by some hot-headed, over-zealous masons.—Mrs. Morgan, the wife, and Dr. Strong, the physician who pulled a tooth for Morgan a short time before his abduction, have examined and pronounced the body his, although it is in such a state of putrefaction that it is difficult to identify it. Ferret out, convict, and punish the murderers; but don't hang all the masons, on suspicion, for we believe some of them are guiltless. Since the discovery of this body, it is said a man named Hill, in Buffalo, has confessed he was one of the murderers of Morgan—he helped to row the boat out into the river, and throw Morgan overboard. He is in jail, and promises to reveal the names of his accomplices.

Wheat is so abundant in Ohio, that it sells at 3½ cents per bushel: It may be, however, owing to the scarcity of money; for we perceive 37½ cents are given, when paid for in goods.

In the Essex Register, we find a calculation of what is likely to be the electoral vote in 1829, by which, Adams is of course elected, receiving 137 votes; 85 are rated as doubtful; and thirty-nine are very generously given to Jackson! Very liberal, indeed. But that is more than we expected a Massachusetts man would allow the General to receive. Now we should have been better satisfied, had you given us even a less number, rather than North-Carolina should be put down as doubtful! But we have a consolation left—which is, that Gen. Jackson will not be dependant on partisan administration papers for his election; but that his reliance will be on the only legitimate source of political power and sovereignty, the people of the Union.

The President of the U. S. reached Washington City on Wednesday evening, the 17th ult. after an absence of two or three months in Massachusetts.

**New-York.**—The Utica (New-York) Observer, of the 16th ult. says: "From the best information we can obtain, it is confidently believed that the Hero of New-Orleans will receive as many as 24 of the 36 electoral votes of the state." In many of the conventions of the people of that state, which have lately met to nominate candidates for office, resolutions have been passed in favor of Jackson; and in nearly all of them, a majority of the delegates were friends of his. In some of the senatorial districts, and in many of the counties, both parties (Clintonians and bucktails) have nominated Jackson men for office. This looks squally for the "powers that be." Half the vote of New-York for Jackson, will carry him into the Presidential chair, in spite of all that can be done elsewhere.

**Tipping Houses.**—The Grand Jury of York District, S. C. have presented, as a grievance, the unnecessary number of Tipping houses in that district. The grievance exists elsewhere.

Richard Rush, Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. has been nominated, in the *Scioto* (Ohio) Gazette as the Administration candidate for the Vice Presidency. James Barbour, Secretary of War, was nominated in a Kentucky paper, lately, for the same office.

It having been denied in the New-York papers friendly to Gov. Clinton, that he will be a candidate for the Vice Presidency, (or that he would even accept of that office were he perchance to be elected) some of the papers speak quite seriously of his prospects of success, in case he should run for the Presidency itself! This bare suggestion is a precious morsel for the enemies of Gen. Jackson: they seize upon it, announce Mr. Clinton a candidate, and proclaim to the world that the friends of Jackson are divided! But this is a weak device of the enemy. Gov. Clinton is not going to oppose Gen. Jackson,—he is too much devoted to the cause of the people to endeavor to thwart them in their choice.

The publication of the Petersburg Republican has been suspended, for the present, owing to the embarrassments of the Editor. It will, however, be resumed in a few weeks, if nothing prevents it. We should have thought the advertisements alone in the Republican, would have supported it.

A Mrs. Slack, near Zanesville, Ohio, on the 6th inst. in a fit of insanity, killed three of her children, and then cut her own throat. She did not die immediately herself, but it was thought she could not survive long.



**Firemen.**—In the city of New-York, there are 44 fire companies, each with an engine; 5 hook and ladder companies, and one hose company; all these companies assembled on the 15th ult. to celebrate the anniversary of the incorporation of the firemen by the legislature. They made a very interesting display. These companies are composed of the most respectable men in the city.

In Utica, New-York, at a promiscuous assemblage of people at an auction, the vote was taken on the subject of the Presidency; when it appeared 34 had voted for Jackson, 12 for Adams, and 7 non-committals. An unwelcome "sign" for the Nat. Intell.

**GAZETTEER of the State of GEORGIA.**  
A Gazetteer of the state of Georgia has been printed in Charleston, of which the Rev. Adiel Sherwood is the author.

"In speaking of education in Georgia, he says, there are about 80 incorporated Academies in this state, 64 of which have been brought into operation. The average number of pupils in each is 47, making in the whole 3008. In the northern and southern sections of the state there are probably five common schools in each county, that is, in forty counties there are 200 schools, averaging 30 pupils each, amounting in all to 6000. In the middle section are 25 counties, and about seven schools in each, containing in all 1250 pupils. So that the total number of pupils in the Academies and schools is 14,258. In the college at Athens there are 100 students."

In an Appendix Mr. Sherwood gives a list of what he calls provincialisms common in Georgia. The following are specimens. *Tote*, for carry, *beard*, for beard, for brought up, educated; *smart chance*, for good deal, large company; *great numbers*, for many; *done*, for done; *done it*, for has said it; *done did it*, for has done it; *fauch*, for fetch; *onect*, for once; *scrouge*, for crowd; *light scrouging*, for difficult; *get shut of*, for get rid of; *mout*, for might; *perend up*, for better, more cheerful; *wrench*, for zine.

The author also subjoins a few instances of erroneous pronunciations; such as, *prebatters*, for prebsters; *serment*, for sermon; *starrs*, for stairs; *bar*, for bear; *stare*, for star; *cheer*, for chair; *bare*, for beer; *far*, for fair; and *fair*, for fear."

And he might have added, that *pa-nence*, is used for opposite; *Keek-ark*, for Kirk; *Keek-arr*, for Kerr; &c. &c. But this is a small business for a Rev. Geographer to employ himself about. What have these vulgarisms of the negroes of Georgia (for we venture to say the Rev. gentleman heard but few of them used, except by the blacks, or by the veriest scum of society among the whites) to do with the geography of the state? Such provincialisms as this critical geographer has taken so much pains to notice, are, to be sure, legitimate subjects of criticism, when they creep into common use among the educated part of society; but he "hadn't ought to" retail the common *lingo* of the blacks, for the language of the people of a state, or section of country. The gentleman has exposed himself—for he has plainly told us what company he kept in Georgia.

**Georgia.**—John Forsyth having been elected Gov. of Georgia, has resigned his seat in Congress; and Gov. Troup has issued a proclamation, ordering an election, to take place on Saturday, the 17th day of Nov. inst. to fill the vacancy. Richard H. Wilde has been nominated as a candidate.

**Catching at Straws.**—An administration paper exultingly publishes to the world, on the authority of a gentleman from North Carolina, that there were lately 43 North-Carolinians at the city hotel in New-York, only two of whom were opposed to the administration! And this fact is seized upon as a "sign" that North-Carolina is wavering in her attachment to Gen. Jackson: Indeed, the same paper contains a calculation of the votes which each candidate will probably receive, in which North-Carolina is put down as *doubtful*! Now the fact is, that there is not an intelligent politician in the state, who is guided by his sober judgment, that seriously believes there is any more doubt about the vote of North-Carolina than there is of that of Tennessee. Mr. Adams cannot, in any contingency, receive more than the third of the votes of the people of this state at the next election; and in conceding thus much, we appeal to the unbiased judgment of any candid man, who is at all acquainted with the sentiments of the great mass of the people, to bear us out in the assertion, that we have allowed Mr. A. the full number of votes he can possibly receive.

Perhaps the reader will know better how much the story about the 43 North-Carolinians at the city hotel in New-York, is worth, when we inform him of the fact, that during the last summer, there were six gentlemen from this town in Philadelphia at the same time, only one of whom were opposed to the administration;—yet at the last Presidential election, there were ten votes given to Jackson here to one in opposition. And we will venture a small wager, that at the next election, there will be given, at the polls in this town, eight votes for the General, to one for Mr. Adams.

We make these statements merely for the information of people abroad; for the veriest novice in politics here, knows, as well as he knows any thing, that there is not much more probability of Mr. Adams' getting the electoral vote of North-Carolina in opposition to Gen. Jackson, than there is of George Guelph's receiving it. It is no better than downright fibbing, for editors and individuals among us, who must know the sentiments of the people on the subject of the Presidency, to make statements, merely for effect abroad, which represent North Carolina as among the *doubtful* states.

**Bleeding at the Nose.**—A young man in Philadelphia had been bleeding at the nose two days, without his physician being able to stop the hemorrhage; but Dr. Brunner being called in on the third day, he blew powdered gum arabic up the nostrils through a quill, when the bleeding ceased directly.

**Jackson in New-York, &c.**—Great efforts were made by the administration to neutralize the people of Pennsylvania, previous to her late elections, on the subject of the Presidency; but with all the patronage of the government, the people have triumphed; an immense majority of the legislature are the zealous friends of Jackson; and the Jackson electoral ticket will be carried in 1828, by at least 30,000 majority. In reference to this, the New-York Enquirer remarks:

"Pennsylvania lost, the next effort to be made by our old enemies, is in New-York, and what are their prospects? Almost every paper we open, contains some declaration in favour of General Jackson—the people are every where rising in his favour, and instead of 18 electoral votes, originally claimed for him, he is likely to receive 28. Take, then, his 56 votes from the two great middle states, united in power, in principles, and in position as they are; take the 71 certain votes in the south, and General Jackson is within four votes of being elected, without giving him one vote from the eight western states."

**A guilty Conscience.**—Joel Mitchell, a free negro, who was to have been tried for murder at the late term of the Warren Superior Court, on being taken out of prison to be conveyed to the court-house, was seized with such feelings of horror at the idea of being convicted, that he actually died with fear, in the yard.

**Georgia.**—In both branches of the legislature of this state, there are two hundred and four members—in the Senate, 70; House of Representatives, 134. Of this number, there are 40 majority in favor of the Troup party.

At the recent election, Mr. Forsyth received, for Governor, 22,220 votes—scattering votes, 9,072. For Congress, George R. Gilmer received 20,570; T. U. P. Charlton, 11,738. For Convention, 10,467; against it, 19,623.

A meeting was held in Milledgeville, on the 20th ult. to make arrangements for giving Gov. Troup a public complimentary dinner, on the occasion of his going out of office.

We perceive, from a paragraph in the Yorkville (S. C.) People's Advocate, that Mr. X. H. Cushman has retired from the editorship of that paper, which situation he has so ably sustained for about two years. We are sorry to learn, that ill health is the cause of his retiring.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

The following Premiums will be competed for at the ensuing Annual Meeting of the Lincoln Agricultural Society, to be held at Lincoln, the second Tuesday in November next, viz:

1. For the best 2 horse plough - \$5 00
2. For the best single horse plough - \$3 00
3. For the best horse or mule, not less than 3 nor more than five years old, each - \$5 00
4. For the best piece of plain domestic cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than 5 yards - 2 00
5. For the best piece of twilled, mixed as above, same quantity - 2 00
6. For the best coverlet of cotton and wool, and for the best cotton, each - 2 00
7. The best piece of domestic flannel, not less than 5 yards - 2 00
8. The best piece of blanketing, not less than 5 yards - 2 00
9. The best piece of carpeting, not less than 10 yards, nor 1 wide - 2 00
10. The greatest quantity of Cotton raised on 1 acre of land - 5 00
11. The greatest quantity of Corn, on same kind of land - 5 00
12. The greatest quantity of wheat, on same kind of land - 5 00
13. The greatest quantity of Rye, same kind of land - 3 00
14. The greatest quantity of Barley, same kind of land - 5 00
15. The best Straw-Cutter - 4 00
16. The best constructed Cotton Harrow - 2 00
17. The best constructed plough for opening water furrows, or furrows for manures - 5 00
18. The greatest quantity and best quality of hay raised on one acre of upland - 5 00
19. The best whetstone, to whet English or German Seythes - 3 00
20. The best Stones to whet Carpenters or Carriers tools - 3 00

Test: VADRY McBEHE, Sec'y.  
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**Liana, Washington.**—This strangely eccentric and unhappy young American, a native of Virginia, who went to Greece about two years since, and who renounced all allegiance to his country, was lately killed at Napoli, in Greece, during a temporary revolt among the troops. A letter from Smyrna, gives the following account of the death of this recreant to his country:

"Mr. Washington, who arrived at Napoli from France, since we left there, was mortally wounded by a shot from the Pallamedos, (the castle,) while defending a battery, the command of which had been assigned him by Trippenally. He was taken on board the Asia, and died soon after. The shot which struck him, took off his right hand, and carried away a part of his hip bone. He was asked by the officers of the Asia, a short time before his death, if he had any message or legacy he wished to leave; he replied in a few moments, he had one—his curses upon his country! The name he bore is the com-

mon property of every American: it is by them beloved and honored: who could have believed it would ever have been disgraced by a death-bed curse, upon that country which gave it birth, and under such circumstances, among strangers, and on board an English man of war!

The Greenville (S. C.) Republican says: "We have just seen a small bar of very fine gold, exceeding in value one hundred and fifty dollars, brought from Tiger River, in Spartanburg, where Mr. James H. Randolph is now washing for this metal. This piece of gold was not found in one body, but consists of several parcels melted into one."

[We should like to know whether or not the procuring of this \$150 worth of Gold, did not cost the owner of it more than 200 days labor?—Which quantum of labor, bestowed either on the cotton or corn-field, would have produced as much money.]

From the Edenton Gazette, Oct. 6.

The Fall Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, for this County, was held last week, the Hon. Judge Martin, presiding; there were no causes of much interest disposed of, but we cannot refrain expressing our satisfaction, at the manner in which Judge Martin discharged his highly important and arduous trust; and we don't recollect for many years to have seen so much order, regularity and dispatch in the disposal of business. The charge of his Honor to the Grand Jury, was clear and lucid; evincing a thorough knowledge of the Law, and clothed in language more than ordinarily chaste and elegant. In the absence of Mr. Solicitor Swaine, the business of the state was very ably and industriously managed by Samuel T. Sawyer, Esq.

**Europe.**—French papers, to the 15th Sept. have been received at New-York.

At Lyons on the evening of the 8th of September, several parishes of the Canton of Arles, were visited by a tremendous storm. Hail stones, as large as an egg, fell in great quantities, and did immense damage.

**England.**—Letters patent have been issued, creating Earl Darlington Marquis of Cleveland. The Globe and Traveller says, "these facts are important, in two points of view. They shew that the king wishes to favor the members of the whig party, who supported him when his prerogative and the stability of his government were assailed; and prove at the same time the good understanding between the members of the cabinet."

Lord William Bentinck (the new Gov. Gen. of India) intends to make his appearance in India in a style of peculiar splendour. Three or four carriages of state are now building with all possible despatch, which will be in unison, and in this respect the arrangement is judicious for nothing produces such imposing awe in that eastern clime as pageantry and show.

**Turkey.**—The advices from Constantinople, as it regards the ultimatum of the allied powers respecting the affairs of Greece, are of course contradictory. In one respect, however, there is no disagreement. The Porte will reject the propositions. By some accounts, the disposition of the Sultan is represented as humane, and the Christian residents in Constantinople feel secure, even though hostilities should ensue. At Smyrna, on the 7th of August, the English residents were in a state of alarm, on account of the intended interference in the affairs of Greece. [Smyrna was very unhealthy.]

**S. America.**—The N. York Commercial Advertiser of the 25th ult. says: "We have received the Bogota Constitutional of the 20th September, too late however to make any extracts for this paper. Bolivar has returned, taken possession of the Presidential chair, and placed himself at the head of the administration. Great exultation is expressed by the Constitutional at this event, and Bolivar, as usual undergoes another apotheosis."

**Small Pox.**—The last Edenton (North-Carolina) Gazette announces the existence in that place, of this afflictive disease. So soon as the fact was certainly known, a Town meeting was called and measures adopted to check its progress. The infected premises have been inclosed by a fence, and the citizens have been classed as a Guard to prevent any one entering or leaving them. No deaths have as yet occurred.

**Ohio.**—In consequence of the death of Mr. Wilson, a member of Congress, from this State, a new election was ordered. Three Administration Candidates and one Jackson man offered for the vacant seat. Neither of the former would withdraw, consequently, the Jacksonite, Mr. Stansbury, was elected. All right.

A trotting match took place on Long Island, New-York, lately, between Rattler and Screw Driver, for a purse of \$2000, which terminated in favour of the former. The latter has heretofore been very successful.

The Vermont Gazette mentions, that in twelve cases in which Dr. Chambers' medicine has been administered to intemperate persons in the village where that paper is printed, it has without exception, proved effectual, and that number of individuals have been restored to temperance, health and respectability.

**Pennsylvania Election.**—The returns of the election for Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, as far as received, are highly favorable to the cause of General Jackson. "Should our guess prove correct, (says the Philadelphia Palladium,) there will not be more than twenty Adams men in the Assembly. Last year there were about thirty-six."

The Coshocton (Ohio) paper, contains the following: Mrs. Simpkinson was safely delivered yesterday of three fine girls. These make eight in two years and six months. Beat this who can."

On Saturday, Don Jose Maria Salazar, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Colombia, presented Don Alexander Velez to the Secretary of State, as Charge d'Affairs from Colombia, upon his taking leave of him, preparatory to his departure from the United States. Mr. Salazar being about to return to Colombia, to enter upon the discharge of other public duties which have been assigned to him in that Republic.

Nat. Journal.

A lady in Holland, has received from an University the degree of Doctor of Mathematics, and Master of Arts; if the parties in this business had been Irish, this duil would have been right and proper.

The Burmese children smoke cigars before they are weaned.

A Commercial letter, dated Greenock, (Scotland) Sept. 4th, received in Charleston by the brig *Retrench*, remarks "I have only to say, that the Cotton Market continues dull—Sea Island 11 1/2 to 16d; Uplands 5 3/4 to 6 1/4d."

#### The Markets.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25.—Apple brandy, 33 to 40; Peach do. 37 to 45; Bacon, 8 a 10; Haggling, 22 to 26; Coffee 16 a 18; cotton, 9 to 10; Corn, 35 a 40; flour, 4 50 to 4 75; Iron, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; Molasses 35 to 40; Sugar, 10 to 11; Salt, 80 to 85; Whiskey, 35 a 40; Wheat new, 75 to 80, per bushel. Observer.

The Market is now well supplied with goods of all kinds, and business is becoming more brisk. Cotton sells readily at our quotations, and we hope that prices may improve; though were we to hazard an opinion, it would be, that our country friends would find it to their interest to dispose of their crops early in the season. Journal.

Charleston, Oct. 22.—Cotton, upland, 9 1/2 to 11; whiskey, 32 to 33; apple brandy, 32 a 33; beeswax, 24 a 25; bacon, 7 1/2 to 8; haggling, 23 to 25; salt, Liverpool in bulk 45 a 45; Turk Island 52; sugar, brown, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4; Coffee, 13 to 15; molasses, 33 a 35; black pepper, 18 a 20 cts.; corn, 40 a 45; flour 5 to 5 1/2.

**Cottons.**—The purchasers are mostly confined to supplies for the Northern manufacturers, who alone appear willing to pay the prices demanded for the new crop, which now commands an average of 11 cents; that which is now coming to market of the old crop, sells from 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 cents, according to quality.

**Freights.**—Ad. per lb. for Cotton to England, two ships only allowed—1 1/2 cents was the last price paid to France.

**Exchange.**—At short sight, on Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, par a 1/2 per cent. prem. 60 days, 1 per cent. dis.

**Exchange on England.**—10 a 10 1/2 per cent. prem.; on France, 51. 15c. a 17.

**North-Carolina Bank Bills.** 34 to 44 per cent. discount. Georgia do. (except Darien) 13 to 24 per cent. discount.

Camden, Oct. 27.—Cotton, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; corn, 40 a 45; whiskey, 40 a 45; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 5 to 5 1/2; wheat, 81 a 88 cents; peach brandy 50 to 55; apple do. 35 to 40; bacon 12 1/2 to 14; beef 6 to 7. Journal.

**Cheraw Prices, Oct. 26.**—Cotton, 10 to 10 1/2; coffee, 18 to 20; sugar, 11 to 12; salt, 85 to 87; bacon, 9 to 10; flour, 5; whiskey, 40; apple brandy, 35 to 40; molasses, 45 to 50; beef, 5 to 6; pork, 4 to 5; tallow, 9 to 10; flax-seed, 70; oats, 25; leaf tobacco, 5; butter, 12 1/2 to 15; bagging, 25.

**NEW-YORK, OCT. 25.**  
**Cotton.**—Since our last publication some reduction on the common qualities of Uplands has been submitted to, and the transactions have amounted to about 1200 bales, principally of that description. New-Orleans, new 10 1/2 a 13; Uplands, new, 10 a 11; Alabama, 10 a 11 1/2; Tennessee, 10 a 11 1/2.

**Money Market.**—In New-York, Oct. 25th, North-Carolina bank bills were at 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. discount; Virginia, 1; South-Carolina, 1 1/2; Georgia, 1 1/2—except Darien which are 3 1/2; Alabama, 6—Tombigbee, broken; Louisiana, 2 to 3; Mississippi, 4 to 5; Ohio, 4 1/2; Kentucky and Tennessee notes are so uncertain, that no rate of discount is put down.

**In Augusta, Oct. 20.** cotton was selling at 9 to 10 1/2; bacon, 9 to 10; flour, 5 to 5 1/2; North Carolina bank notes, 5 per cent. discount.

**To Bank Dealers.**  
THE undersigned having been frequently applied to by dealers in the Bank at this place, who reside at a distance, to accept an agency to procure the renewal of their bonds &c. in Bank, has concluded to offer his services to those who are disposed to confide in him, at the lowest rate that nature. His charges will be the lowest that are usually made.

PHILO WHITE.  
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 17, 1827.

#### SALISBURY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The adjourned meeting of the Salisbury Bible Society, which was appointed to be held at Joppa Meeting House, near Mocksville, on the 26th Oct. inst. is postponed, by the Board of Managers, to the 2d Friday in November, (it being the 9th day of the month) at the same place; at which time, a general attendance of the members is desired; and it is hoped that all the inhabitants, who can make it convenient, will honor the meeting with their presence. One or more sermons will be preached, and other proceedings had, which, it is expected, will be both interesting and profitable to those who may attend. 188  
October 24th, 1827.

#### Funerals.

In Charlotte, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. John Robinson, Mr. Marshal T. Polk, of Tennessee, to Miss Laura T. Wilson, daughter of Joseph Wilson, Esq. of the former place. On the 8th ult. by Joseph Lowrance, Esq. Mr. John Sipe to Miss Mary Holler. Also, on the 11th, by Miles W. Abernathy, Esq. Mr. Daniel Pope to Miss Polly Deal—all of Lincoln County.

In Fredell county, on the 11th ult. by the Rev. John Muehat, Mr. Jacob Tipps to Miss Matilda C. Cowan.

In Greenville district, S. C. on the 10th instant, Mr. Daniel J. Wheaton, of Raleigh, to Miss Grace Benson, of said district.

#### DIED.

At Memphis, Tennessee, on the 27th Sept. last Doct. George Franklin Graham, son of Gen. Joseph Graham, of Lincoln county, N. Carolina. Dr. Graham, after graduating at our university, and receiving the honours of the Medical College in New-York, removed directly to the West; and by his attainments and energy, took high rank in his profession! But the grave has swallowed up the hopes and fair promise of this young man. [Communicated.]

In Charleston, Miss Joanna M. England, sister of Bishop England, of the Catholic Church.

#### New Goods!

**KYLES & MEENAN,**  
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that they have this day received the first load of their

#### FALL GOODS.

They flatter themselves that their assortment, whether with regard to quantity, style, or price, will bear a successful comparison with any inland establishment in the Southern States. They therefore solicit a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been so liberally extended to them. Salisbury, Nov. 3d, 1827. 369

#### Spanish Hides.

**300 H**—HEAVY Spanish Hides, for sale, by ANGUS TAYLOR, Fayetteville, Oct. 25, 1827. 190

#### Doctor S. Wheaton, DENTIST.

TENDERS his professional services to the inhabitants of the town of Salisbury, and its vicinity. He will insert from one to a whole set of natural or artificial Teeth, and clean, file, plug, and extract; and also regulate children's teeth. His prices are moderate; and if his services, when rendered, be not satisfactory, no charge will be made. He has recently supplied himself, from New-York, with new and complete sets of Instruments, and new materials of all kinds; which will enable him to perform any operation in Dentistry, with ease, celerity, and perfect effect. He may be called on at any time, at his room at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel; or he will visit ladies, and others, at their dwellings, if they desire it. His stay in town will be short; those, therefore, who wish to avail themselves of his services, will please call soon. Salisbury, November 2d, 1827. 1w

**State of North Carolina, Burke county:**  
**S**UPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1827. Lida Beach vs. Elijah Beach, divorce. On motion, it was ordered, that advertisement be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian, that Elijah Beach appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Burke county, at the court-house in Morganton, on the 4th Monday of March next, there and there plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard *ex parte*. Test: WM. W. ERWIN, Ck. Price adv. \$3. 3m99

#### To the Public.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of **Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware**, of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. As he has two Stores, he will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time. Country Produce bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his Stores in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves. JOHN MURPHY.

N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wines, French Brandy, &c. &c. Oct. 24, 1827. 1398

#### MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA.

By EZRA ALLEMONG.  
THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the tables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing. EZRA ALLEMONG. Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 17, 1827. 81



## State of North-Carolina.

BY virtue of a decree of the honourable Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October term thereof, 1827, the Clerk and Master will sell at the village of Mocksville, on the 1st day of January next, the **LANDS** and **MILLS** known by the name of **Saner's Mills**, on Dutchman's creek, forks of the Yadkin. Also another tract of land on the same creek, containing 196 acres; being the property of George Saner, dec'd. A credit of twelve months will be allowed on the whole, and a further indulgence of 6 and 12 months for a moiety, with interest after the expiration of 12 months. Purchasers will be required to give bonds, with approved securities, on the day of sale. And title deeds will be delivered upon full payment of the purchase money, by

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.  
October 18th, 1827. Price adv. \$2 75.

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827.  
**R**UBEN C. YOUNG vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and reply or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

687 JOHN GILES, c. c.  
Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827.  
**S**AMUEL FROST vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for said County of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and reply or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the Plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

687 JOHN GILES, c. c.  
Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827.  
**W**ILLIAM C. BIRD and Mosby vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the Plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and reply or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the Plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

687 JOHN GILES, c. c.  
Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827.  
**J**OSIAH COWLES vs. Alexander Rhea: Original attachment, levied in the hands of Thomas Oakes, and summoned him as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Alexander Rhea is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the Plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and reply or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

687 JOHN GILES, c. c.  
Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827.  
**H**ENRY ELLIS vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and reply or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

687 JOHN GILES, c. c.  
Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827.  
**W**ILLIAM BROCK vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and reply or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

687 JOHN GILES, c. c.  
State of North-Carolina, Stokes county.  
**C**CURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September term, 1827: John Webb vs. Edmund Beasley: original attachment, Hyder A. Hodges summoned as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edmund Beasley, do abscond and conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, or that he is an inhabitant of another state,—it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germantown, on the 2d Monday of December next, and plead or reply, that judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of the plaintiff's claim.

687 JOHN GILES, c. c.  
Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827.  
**C**OWAN & McNEELY vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and reply or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

## Eben. Dickson, Gentlemen and Ladies' Fancy Boot and Shoe Maker,

**R**ETURNS thanks to the gentlemen and ladies of Salisbury and vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he has been in business; and hopes that his unremitting attention to business hereafter, and a desire to please, will entitle him to a continuance of the same.

He has now on hand, just received from the North, a general assortment of *Materials*, which will enable him to execute every description of work in his line, in the most fashionable, durable and elegant style.

Orders for work from a distance, will not be attended to, unless accompanied by the cash, or its equivalent. No Northern made work will be repaired, except ladies shoes, or the footing of boots.

Salisbury, Oct. 29, 1827. 86

STATE BANK OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Salisbury Branch, Oct. 25, 1827.  
**O**RDERS, by the Board of Directors, that a payment of one tenth of the principal be exacted upon all notes offered for renewal, from and after the 1st day of January next; and that the Cashier give notice thereof to the debtors, by advertisement in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

A copy from the Minutes.  
JUNUS SNEED, Cashier.

9094

## Latest from Philadelphia.

**O**NE of the subscribers (Thomas V. Canon) has just returned from Philadelphia, with all the fashions of the day; and wishes to inform the public, that while at the north, he spent principal part of his time with the most celebrated Tailors of the city, (especially Messrs. Robt & Winebrenner, and Messrs. Charles C. Watson & Sons; where he worked a portion of his time, for the purpose of gaining more information respecting the manner in which garments are cut and made up; the above-named two shops are the most celebrated in the United States. He also visited many other very celebrated shops, in Philadelphia, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Virg; he also came through Baltimore and Washington City, and examined the fashions in all those places. The subscribers (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) can now assure the public, that they are prepared to accommodate any gentleman, in a very short time, in as fashionable and neat a style, as can be had in any of the above-mentioned places; and as to durability, they know their work will excel any. And they will do their work as reasonable as any in this section of country.

THOMAS V. CANON, BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Concord, Sept. 1, 1827. 97

## To Jailers.

**P**ETER, a stout made, yellow complected fellow, 35 or 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of rather an assuming and independent manner; left his plantation in Kershaw District, South-Carolina, on the 7th July last. Information of him directed, Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, South-Carolina; would be thankfully received.

JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, Jun.

## For SALE,

**A** HOUSE and LOT, situated on the corner of the public square, in Rutherfordton, fronting the court-house. The lot contains about the fourth of an acre; the house is two stories high, 36 feet by 24; the lower corner room has been occupied as a Store and Grocery, and from its central situation, would afford a good stand for either a merchant or mechanic. The terms will be made easy, as the subscriber wishes to leave the country. Apply on the premises, to

MAT'IA. COLLIER.

October 24, 1827. 789

## Doct. J. W. Hillyard,

**B**EGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson County, that he has just received a fine assortment of **FRESH MEDICINE**, and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, in future, entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen.

August 27, 1827. 78

## Taken Up and Committed

**T**O jail in Morganton, N. C. on the 9th Oct. 1827, a negro man named *Branson*, 46 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, yellow complexion, says he belongs to Daniel Allen, Green county, Tennessee. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN McGUIRE, Jailor.

## BOOK BINDING.

**T**HE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book-Binding* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House, where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

*Blank Books* made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

*Old Books Rebound*, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 60

## Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827.

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827.  
**T**HOMAS ALLISON vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and reply or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

687 JOHN GILES, c. c.

## The Muse.

*From Bowering's Specimens of Polish Poetry.*  
The end of life is happiness—Pursue  
That end life's transitory journey through,  
Nor fear on earth, while happiness pursuing,  
That thou art storing up for heaven thy ruin.  
But if thou fear the future, O beware  
At every step, and tread with cautious care:  
For in this world, to sin, and sin unheeded,  
A very decent character is needed—  
So get a character, and then just do  
Whatever you please—the world will smile on

THE FOLLOWING IS A FINEST AND DELICATELY MANAGED SURSUM:

*I came from the dew-misted breast of a rose  
To tell thee that attempted its secret to slip  
And thought as I passed on its delicate glow,  
That the bloom of its leaf was the blush of thy lip.*  
*In the moment of fancy I pressed on its leaf  
And, like the one I bestowed upon thee,  
It faded, I soon felt, as its bloom met my lip,  
That the fly and the snail had enjoyed it like me.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Re. Mr. Irving and the Christian Ministry.*

Extract from the charge of the Rev. Mr. Irving to the Rev. Hugh Maclean, at his recent ordination, at the Scotch Church, London Wall:—"Oh, if thou grow rich—oh, if thou shouldst die rich, I will be ashamed of thee. Look at the hard hearts of rich men; look at their vain self importance: look at their contempt of Christ, and pray, oh, earnestly pray, to be kept from that great snare. Thy cloak and thy parchments, brother—that is, thy decent apparel and thy books—be these thy riches, and then thou canst speak out against mammon, and tell these men of thousands and tens of thousands, whom thou art surrounded with, what they should do with their treasures. If thou spare them, God will not spare thee. I give thee it in charge this day, that thou reprove them and their accumulations sharply. Keep thou hospitality. Show thou to the lordly prelates what the word Bishop meaneth. Show thou to substantial citizens what the word hospitality meaneth. Show thou to rich men what the word charity meaneth, and to all what faith meaneth. Go thou out as poor a man as thou came in, and let them bury thee when thou diest. And if God should bless thee with a wife and children, put no money in the bank for them, but write prayers in the word of the Book of Life. Be this thy bank of faith; be this thy exchange, even the providence of God; and let the lords of thy treasury be the prophets and the apostles who went before thee."

## HAPPINESS.

Happiness is much more equally divided than some of us imagine.—One man may possess most of the materials, but little of the thing; another may possess much of the thing but very few of the materials. In this particular view of it, happiness has been beautifully compared to the manna in the desert, he that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack; therefore, to diminish envy, let us consider not what others possess, but what they enjoy; mere riches may be the gift of lucky accident or blind chance, but happiness must be the result of prudent preference and rational design; the highest happiness then can have no other foundation than the deepest wisdom; and the happiest fool is only as happy as he knows how to be.

## BEAUTY.

Beauty without the charms of wit and language, is of no great force; and if it make any conquests, it is after the manner of those brave generals, who quickly subdue a province, but know not how to keep it; the empire of the fair is at least as much maintained by the charms of wit as by those of the face. There are two sorts of graces, that stand in need of one another, and naturally perform good offices to each other. Some insipid and ridiculous discourses would be extremely distasteful, if the beauty of the person did not lend to them I know not what charms to adorn them; and some beauties of the body would make no impression, if they did not borrow charms from the graces of the mind. These are assistances that are reciprocally given. But as the wit is most times the principal instrument in preserving the conquest, and very frequently in making it, it may be asserted to be that which contributes most to the establishing the dominion of beauty.

Boyle.

## To make the Teeth White.

A mixture of honey with the purest charcoal, will make the teeth white as snow.

## ROBERT BURNS.

The following characteristic trait of Burns was communicated by Mr. Alexander Smellie (one of the sons of the late William Smellie, printer of Edinburgh;) "I perfectly remember the first appearance of Burns in my father's printing house in 1787, at the time his poems were printing. He was dressed much in the style of plain countrymen, and walking from end to end of the composing-room, cracking a long hunting whip which he had in his hand, to the no small annoyance of the compositors and pressmen: and although the manuscript of his poems was then lying before every compositor in the house, he never once looked at what they were doing, or asked a single question. He frequently repeated this odd practice during the course of printing his work, and always in the same strange and inattentive manner, and to the great astonishment of the men who were not accustomed to such whimsical behaviour."

## MILTON.

"He was a spare man, had light brown hair, his complexion exceeding fair, oval face, his eye dark grey.—His widow hath his picture, when a Cambridge Scholar, which ought to be engraved, for the picture before his book is not at all like him. He had a delicate tuneable voice and good skill, but played most on an organ which he had in the house. His chief exercise was walking. After dinner he used to walk three or four hours at a time, (he always had a garden where he lived;) went to bed about nine. Temperate; he rarely drank between meals. Extremely pleasant in his conversation, and at dinner, supper, &c.; but satirical.—He was visited by the learned much more than he did desire."

## ROMAN.

When nature and modesty enlighten her charms, the lustre of a beautiful woman is brighter than the stars of Heaven, and the influence of her power it is in vain to resist. The whiteness of her bosom transcendeth the lily; her smiles are more delicious than a garden of roses. The innocence of her eye is like that of the turtle; simplicity and truth dwell in her heart. The kisses of her mouth are sweeter than honey; the perfumes of Arabia breathe from her lips.

Remember then, oh daughter of innocence, in the spring time of youth and in the morning of thy days; when the eyes of men gaze on with delight, and nature whispereth in thine ears the meaning of their looks; ah hear with caution their seducing words, guard well thy heart nor listen to their soft persuasions. Remember thou wert made man's reasonable companion, and not the slave of his sensuality. The end of thy being is not merely to satisfy his looks, but to assist him in the toils of life, to soothe him with thy tenderness and recompence his love with thy soft endearments.

## From a Boston Paper.

M. Champollion has published some further remarks upon the Egyptian Hieroglyphic-alphabetic inscriptions, which have lately been closely examined by him and Mr. Young. His opinion, it will be recollected, is, that the characters are in part phonetic, or alphabetic. Further inspection has confirmed him in this opinion; and he appears to be confident of having given the true interpretation of the inscriptions on the monuments and buildings which remain in Egypt. The result is, that several of the inscriptions relate to persons and events of a later date than had been supposed by most learned antiquarians, viz: to the second and third centuries of the christian era. Others, however, refer to noted characters and great events, of very remote antiquity—as far back as the period of the siege of Troy, which was probably 1000 or 1100 years before Christ, and some even to the fifteenth century anterior to him.

## Extraordinary Penmanship.

Mr. S. Oliver, Schoolmaster of Shepden in Hertfordshire, has written in the circumference of a penny piece, a task, we believe hitherto unequalled, the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, the Apostle's creed, twenty one Collects, beginning with the 5th Sunday after Trinity, to the 25th inclusive, his name, place of abode day of the month, and date of the year, together with a drawing on the Crucifixion of our Saviour.

## THE ANCIENT PERSIANS.

Time has spared us no mental production of the ancient Persians, unless we reckon as such the Zenda Vesta, or so called works of Zoroaster; but the authenticity of that composition is apocryphal, and the greatest part of its ideas may be suspected to be Brahminical or Christian.

The Persians conquered Babylon, and founded an empire reaching from the Indus to the Mediterranean, which lasted, however, only two centuries. Their government was not a body politic, but a monstrous power cemented by the blood of a hundred nations. They ravaged Egypt and Sidon, and they would have ravaged Greece; but faith has taken vengeance on their memory, and it now survives only as a mound of ruin to give a higher basis to the column of Greek renown.

## METHOD OF SALTING BUTTER.

Take sugar one part, nitre one part, and clean strong salt two parts, beat them well together, and put by the preparation for use; of which take once for every sixteen ounces of butter, and mix it thoroughly with the butter milk. Butter salted in this manner, and put down in close tubs, with a little melted butter poured over the surface, to fill up every little vacancy before the top is put on, will keep good for many years.

## GOOD HUMOUR.

Is the clear blue sky of the south on which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the sun of genius encounter no vapours in his passage. 'Tis the most exquisite beauty of a fine face; a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like the green in the landscape, harmonizing with every colour, mellowing the glories of the bright, and softening the hue of the dark; or like a flute, in full concert of instruments, a sound, not at first discovered by the ear, yet filling up the breaks in the concord with its deep melody.

## A justice of the Irish King's Bench,

in giving his dictum on a certain case, absolutely said, "he tho't it very clear, that the testator intended to keep a life interest in the estate to himself." The bar did not laugh outright; but Curran soon rendered that consequence inevitable. "Very true, my lord," said he, "very true! testators generally do secure life interest to themselves; but in this case, I rather think your lordship takes the will for the deed."

## Tainted Butter.

Let the butter be melted and scummed as for clarifying; then put into it a piece of bread well toasted all over. In a minute or two, the butter will lose its offensive taste and smell, but the bread will become perfectly fetid.

## There are more fools than knaves

in the world, else the knaves would not have enough to live upon.

## Wicked Wit.

Why is a tallow-chandler the most unfortunate of men? Because all his deeds are wicked, and all his wicked deeds are brought to light.

## SLANDER.

Believe not each's aspersing tongue.  
As most weak persons do;  
But still believe that story wrong;  
Which ought not to be true.

## LIFE.

Learn to live well, that thou may'st die so too!  
To live and die is all we have to do.

## A man who formerly lived in North

Adams (Massachusetts) by the name of Hathaway, had a way which was sometimes very amusing. Taking his rations one day at a tavern, and finding more hairs in the butter than were agreeable to his taste, he called for the landlady and said to her, "Madam, be so kind as to set on the hair and the butter in separate plates, and I'll mix them to suit myself."

## A man in Scotland was lately fined five

shillings for getting drunk on Sunday.—This is right.

## Several discoveries of considerable

interest have been made within the few past months in the ruins of Herculaneum. Among them is the house of a barber, including his shop. The utensils employed by him in his occupation were in excellent preservation, as well as the bench on which his customers used to seat themselves while waiting to take their turns, with the stove, and several pins used by ladies to confine their hair.

## A schooner, of 120 tons, intended for

the West India trade, is building at Cincinnati, Ohio!